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Government Bodies United and New Personnel Appointed

The DPRK decided to reorganize some commissions and ministers of the Administration Council by amalgamating them and appointing new personnel.

The decision was made at a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK which was held on November 19.

The meeting amalgamated the Ministry of Metal Industry and the First and Second Ministries of Machine-Building Industry into the Commission of Metal and Machine-Building Industries, the Light Industry Commission and the Ministry of Chemical Industry into the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries, the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Building-Materials Industry into the Commission of Construction and Building-Materials Industry, the Ministry of Mining Industry, the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Ministry of Natural Resources Development into the Commission of Extractive Industries, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport into the Commission of Transportation and the Ministry of Power Industry into the Commission of Power Industry.

The newly-appointed personnel are as follows:

Yon Hyong Muk: First Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Commission of Metal and Machine Building Industries.

An Sung Hak: Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Commission of Chemical and Light Industries.

Hyon Mu Gwang: Vice Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Commission of Construction and Building Materials Industry.

Hong Si Hak: Chairman of the Commission of Extractive Industries.

Li Gil Song: Chairman of the Commission of Transportation.

Kim Yun Sang: Chairman of the Commission of Fisheries.

Li Ji Chan: Chairman of the Commission of Power Industry.

Li Jong Ryul: Minister of Public Health.

Students Occupy DJP Office In Most Serious Anti-Chon Protest in Recent Months

In one of the most serious anti-Chon and anti-U.S. protests in recent months, 191 students from 14 universities on Nov. 18 occupied the building of the Central Political Training Institute of Chon's "Democratic Justice Party" for more than six hours, shouting anti-Chon and anti-U.S. slogans.

The students, including 57 women, burned two of the ruling party's flags and hoardings and hung placards criticizing the United States supporting the repressive "government" of Chon Du Hwan.

They demanded Chon's resignation and an end to U.S. support for the dictatorial military regime.

It was the second attack on the training center in less than a month. In late October, about a dozen anti-"government" students took brief control of the center before they were arrested.

The action followed a series of similar violent seizures of U.S. and "government" offices, including the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul, the Bank of America in Pusan and the Korea labor minister's office in November.

But the Nov. 18 seizure was one of the most serious in recent months.

The students, armed with gasoline bombs and 10 gallons of kerosene, set fire to the building as police moved in to oust them, but the flames were put out quickly.

While fire trucks poured water into the building, police entered, firing tear gas. Students fought back with gasoline bombs and rocks.

One student broke his leg when he jumped from the third-floor into a net spread below by police and another received head wounds when he was hit by a tear gas canister.

Witnesses said police kicked, punched and dragged students by the hair before taking them away.

One police source said the students originally planned to attack the ruling party's main office in downtown Seoul but changed their plan because of heavy security there.

In one of the most serious anti-Chon Du Hwan protests in recent months, 191 students occupied a two-story training center of Chon's Democratic Justice Party for six hours demanding the resignation of Chon and an end to U.S. support for his "government". (AP Wirephoto)

National police director general Pak Bae Keun said on Nov. 19 that police would not give lenient treatment to students who took part passively. He said such a discriminatory measure would not prevent the recurrence of similar violence. His remarks imply that police plan to arrest all 191 detained students for possible prosecution.

A senior prosecutor in charge of student unrest reportedly said the police intention was to demonstrate the government's firm determination to deal strictly with any further student unrest.

Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the DJP, reportedly said during his party's top executive meeting that the student movement now has entered a new phase, with radical students resorting to violence from the beginning without trying dialogue to achieve their objectives.

But south Korean dissident sources in Tokyo assert, "Authorities must know why they (students) have to re-

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Plainclothes police wearing a mask twists an arm of a student to arrest him. He was one of 191 students who occupied the training centre. (Reuter)

Socialist States Back DPRK's Stand on Co-hosting 1988 Olympics

The final communique which was adopted on November 15 at a meeting of chairman of sports guidance organs of socialist countries held in Hanoi expresses support to the proposal of the DPRK for co-hosting the 1988 Olympic Games and forming a team of north and south Korean athletes.

The communique demands the International Olympic Committee and the International Sports Federations to seriously examine the DPRK's overture.

It is necessary to enhance the role of the national Olympic committees in further strengthening the struggle for the democratization of the IOC and the International Sports Federations and settling pending issues in the international Olympic movement, says the adopted statement.

It also expresses resolute opposition to the commercialization of sports and the policy of racial discrimination in sports.

The head of the Cuban delegation, reaffirming support to Pyongyang's initiative, said in his speech, "Only when the Olympic Games are held on an equal basis in the north and the south of Korea, can the games contribute to peace and friendship and a condition be created for many delegations to participate in the games with a guarantee of security."

Earlier, Fidel Castro, President of the Republic of Cuba, was reported to have declared that his country would not attend the games if it was exclusively held in the southern part of the peninsula.

Meanwhile, high-ranking officials and

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Pyongyang Wants Meeting Set

Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly, urged his counterpart in Seoul to designate the date of the third preliminary contact for the north-south parliamentary talks.

He expressed his hope to hold the contact within November in a letter sent to Li Jae Hyong, chairman of the south Korean national assembly on November 18.

It was the third time for Pyongyang to call for fixing the date after a 54-day interval since the last contact.

After north Korean legislators on October 9 and 25 proposed to hold a contact on November 1, Seoul rejected the offer, saying it would give an answer after the end of its regular national assembly in mid-December.

Noting that the refusal came as disappointment to the fellow countrymen, chairman Yang said in his letter, "... we cannot but pay attention to the fact that your side is continuously having contacts and meetings with

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

North and South Fail To Reach Accord

North and south Korea on Nov. 20 failed to reach an agreement on economic exchanges as economic officials of both sides held the 5th round of the north-south economic talks in the Conference Room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. They only agreed to meet again on Jan. 22, 1986.

The Nov. 20 talks were held behind the closed door as had been agreed upon between the two sides.

The head of the DPRK delegation, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Li Song Rok, gave a news briefing to Korean and foreign reporters at Panmunjom after the talks.

Here are excerpts from his briefing:

Our side, first of all, outlined again

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

(第三類郵資物認可)

Joint Communique on the DPRK Visit by Socialist Ethiopian Leader (Full text)

A joint communique on the results of the visit to Korea by the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, was issued in Pyongyang on November 17.

The communique reads:

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, paid an official friendly state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the 10th to the 17th of November 1985.

During their stay in Korea, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and his party visited factories, enterprises, cooperative farms, educational and cultural institutions and were accorded wherever they went warm welcome and exceptional hospitality by the Korean people reflecting the strong fraternal ties, solidarity and friendship existing between the two countries.

The two leaders, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, held comprehensive and fruitful talks on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual concern.

At the talks which were conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere of mutual understanding, both sides informed each other about the situation in their respective countries and exchanged their views on further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries and on international issues.

The talks were characterized by a complete identity of views on all the matters discussed.

On Socialist Construction

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam briefed Comrade Kim Il Sung on the formation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the 10-year development plan, the measures taken to combat the catastrophic effects of the drought, especially the efforts deployed in implementing the resettlement programme, as well as the overall economic and social development of the country.

The Korean side expressed admiration for the remarkable achievements scored by the Ethiopian revolution and the steady efforts exerted by the Ethiopian people to construct a socialist society as well as its development programme and the practical measures taken to eradicate the consequences of the drought under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and the Revolutionary Government of Socialist Ethiopia.

On his part, Comrade Kim Il Sung informed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam on the achievements scored by the Korean people in their revolution and construction and the objectives in the future as well as the persistent efforts of the DPRK for easing the tense situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula and safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the world, in particular the situation in south Korea and reunification of Korea.

The Ethiopian side expressed admiration for the laudable achievements registered by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction under the correct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the increasingly favourable development of the fraternal relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Socialist Ethiopia on the basis of the treaty of friendship and co-operation concluded during the visit of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in October, 1983. Both sides agreed to further strengthen and deepen these relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

The Korean side expressed its readiness to further enter into economic development and co-operation with Socialist Ethiopia in the fields of mining, irrigation, agriculture, rural construction and in other areas. Both sides also agreed to undertake joint-venture projects in the areas of agriculture, livestock, industry and other areas.

In analysing the present international situation, both sides expressed their concern over the fact that the situation in Asia, Africa and the rest of the world is becoming increasingly tense, thus endangering international peace and security due to the imperialist machinations of aggression and war.

On Korean Issues

The Ethiopian side condemned the imperialists' manoeuvres aimed at straining the situation on the Korean Peninsula and perpetuating Korea's division and extended its solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to get all the foreign forces out of south Korea and peacefully reunify their country without outside interference.

Socialist Ethiopia expressed its active support to the proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the tripartite talks and other proposals for holding the broad-range dialogues between the north and the south of Korea.

The Ethiopian side fully supported the initiative taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on cohosting the 24th Olympic Games by the north and south of Korea, regarding it as a rational step to strengthen the Olympic movement and also contribute to the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification.

The Korean side condemned the imperialist acts of subversion, sabotage and interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia to impede its march towards socialism.

The Korean side highly appreciated and supported Socialist Ethiopia's active role in various international fora including the organization of African unity and the non-aligned movement in order to bring about the total liberation and unity of Africa and safeguard international peace and security.

On Int'l Affairs

Noting the growing role of non-aligned movement in the struggle for peace, prevention of nuclear war and easing the tense situation prevailing in the world, both sides supported the decisions of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Luanda in September 1985, and agreed to make joint efforts for the success of the forthcoming 8th Summit of the Heads of State of Non-Aligned Movement.

Both sides condemned the South African racists for recklessly escalating their bloody repression and slaughter of the South African people, persistently opposing the independence of Namibia and incessantly perpetrating armed aggression and acts of subversion and sabotage against the neighbouring countries while pursuing obstinately its barbaric racist policy of apartheid in Southern Africa under the undisguised patronage of the imperialists.

They also reiterated their unreserved support for the struggle of the Namibian people for their independence under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative—SWAPO.

Both sides expressed their conviction that peace-loving countries and peoples of the world should apply all-out sanctions against the South African racist regime in order to deal a blow to this obnoxious system.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle of all the oppressed peoples who are opposed to imperialism, colonialism, racism and striving for national liberation, consolidation of independence and the independent development of all countries.

Both sides expressed their full support for and solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba in their resolute struggle to defeat imperialist acts of aggression, interference and blockade and safeguard their revolutionary gains and defend peace in the Caribbean area and Central America.

Both sides recognized that all peace-loving peoples of the world, including the socialist and non-aligned countries, should struggle in firm unity in order to oppose imperialists' aggression and war moves and defend international peace and security. They also maintained that in order to ease the international tension and ensure peace, the imperialists' policies of arms buildup and nuclear war manoeuvres must be checked, general and complete disarmament be achieved and nuclear-free and peace zones established and constantly expanded to various parts of the world.

Socialist Ethiopia supported the initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for turning North-east Asia, including the Korean Peninsula, into a peace zone and nuclear-free zone.

The Korean side supported the position of Socialist Ethiopia for turning the African Continent into a nuclear-free zone.

Both sides expressed their positive support and solidarity for a series of the recent disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union including those on preventing the militarization of outer space and drastically reducing nuclear arsenals in order to halt the arms race and safeguard world peace, and also for the statement announced by the recent meeting of the political consultative committee of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Both sides paid serious attention to the fact that even after their political independence, many developing countries are undergoing serious difficulties which resulted from the increasing economic crisis and growing foreign debts due to the aftermath of the past colonial rule and the imperialists' manoeuvres for neo-colonialist subjugation.

Both sides emphasized in particular that the African countries should sharpen their vigilance against the sinister machinations of the imperialists and neo-colonialists to subjugate the African countries again through intensified economic exploitation by capitalizing on the former's economic difficulties and food crisis.

Both sides stressed that in order to tide over the present-day difficulties created in the developing countries, all the newly-emerging and non-aligned countries, while building an independent national economy and consolidating their political independence, should conduct a vigorous struggle to expand and strengthen the non-aligned movement, effect broad-based South-South co-operation in the principle of collective self-reliance and to establish a new equitable international economic order by destroying the old international economic order which is the lever of the imperialists' exploitation and plunder.

In this regard, both sides agreed to undertake a joint-struggle to resolve the problems of agriculture and thereby eradicate famine, poverty and maladies through the realisation of South-South co-operation.

Both sides affirmed their steadfast determination to vigorously struggle with all the peoples of the world for building a new independent and peaceful world free from all hues of foreign aggression and interventions.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the official friendly state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of

(Continued on page 3)

The Socialist Ethiopian delegation visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the DPRK President on Nov. 16.(Rodong Simmun)

European Society for Study of Juche Idea Formed

The inaugural meeting of the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea was held in Paris on October 20.

In his opening address at the meeting Hans Koechler, President of the International Progress Organization and professor and doctor of the University of Innsbruck, Austria, said:

The founding of the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea will strengthen academic relations between figures of various countries in Europe deeply studying the immortal Juche idea and widely exchange successes and experiences gained in the activities to study and disseminate the Juche idea and thereby contribute to achieving epochal development in the study and dissemination of the Juche idea.

A message of greetings from the International Institute of the Juche Idea to the inaugural meeting of the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea was read out and speeches supporting the founding of the society were made at the meeting.

The statute of the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea and its inaugural declaration were adopted at the meeting.

At the meeting Edmond Jouve, professor and doctor of Paris University No. 1, was elected general director of the society, Prof. and Dr. Norbert Wimmer, member of the Austrian Committee for the Constitutional Enactment and dean of the Law and Politics Faculty of the University of Innsbruck, Austria, and Dr. Michael Peristerakis, Vice Chairman of the International Peace Bureau in Geneva and Vice Chairman of the Greek Autonomous Peace Movement, deputy general directors of the society.

Twenty directors of the society were elected at the meeting.

In his closing address Hans Klecatsky, General Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, former Minister of Federal Justice of Austria and professor and doctor of the University of Innsbruck, said:

To widely study and disseminate the great Juche idea constitutes part of the struggle for independence, peace and freedom in all parts of the world.

The Juche idea has been embodied in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The struggle of the Korean people to apply the Juche idea serves as a model not only for the developing countries but also for the European countries.

The meeting was attended by more than 40 representatives of France and from Austria, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Malta, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Britain and West Germany.

A banquet was arranged at the Hotel Novotel in Paris on the evening of October 20 in congratualtion of the founding of the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche idea.

In Malagasy

An inaugural meeting of the District No. 2, and No. 4, Antananarivo City, Antananarivo Province, Committees for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution took place on Nov. 2 in Antannarivo.

The meeting was attended by Raveloson Mahassampo Hortense, member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Honourary Chairman of the National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, Charles Zeny, Minister of Secondary and Basic Education and Chairman of the National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the MVR, Zakariasy Albert, Vice Chairman of the People's National Assembly, and followers of the Juche idea in Antananarivo Province.

It elected chairmen of the District No. 2 and No. 4, committees.

The Fianarantsoa Provincial Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution was formed on October 27 and the Toliary Provincial Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea and the Toliary City No. 1 and No. 2 committees for the study of the Juche idea, of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution on October 23.

Inaugural Declaration

An inaugural declaration was adopted at the inaugural meeting of the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea which was held in Paris on October 20.

Noting that the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche idea wants to contribute to searching a real truth of man as the master of his own destiny, the declaration says: It is the century-old desire of the peoples of all countries to live in independence in a peaceful world free from domination and war.

In order to prevent the disasters of war being imposed upon mankind today, all countries should become independent.

It further says:

If the developed European countries become independent, the belligerent forces will not dare run wild.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement has already dealt a heavy blow at the belligerent forces.

This movement plays an important role in steering Europe along the road of genuine independence.

The peoples of all countries should become masters of society and the society be one for the people. It is precisely the Juche idea that expounds this truth.

The Juche idea which values man, a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness, makes them the creator of a new morality and expands and develops friendly and cooperative relations among the countries and peoples.

The Juche idea is an idea which makes people, the master of their destiny, transform the world through their constant creative struggle.

The declaration stresses that the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea will creditably discharge its mission in making the peoples of European countries actively strive for the happiness of mankind and for an independent and creative life.

(Continued from page 2)

Korea by the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, has made a great contribution to strengthening and developing the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries into a new high stage and promoting the common cause of the Asian and African peoples.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the C.C. of the WPE, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, expressed his gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Workers' Party of Korea, Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for the warm and comradely hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

EDITORIAL

Snap Presidential Election in Philippines

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos on Nov. 3 announced that a presidential election would be held on Jan. 17 next year, more than a year ahead of schedule.

His sudden decision reflects pressure from the U.S. who demands the stabilization of the present Philippine government, though an election will be held on conditions that Marcos maintains a tight grip on the nation's electoral machinery.

America's greatest concern is to loose its both a longtime ally – pro-U.S. fascist dictatorial regime – and its two major military installations in Clerk Air Force Base and a Savic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines, which are the America's crucial strategic bases in Asia-Pacific regions.

Since the 1983 Aquino's assassination, Philippines political climate has been unstable. The U.S. has given its political, economic and military patronage to the Marcos government. The U.S. predicted that the Philippines is headed for disaster and might collapse within three years. The U.S. is wary of the possibility of a "second Iran" in the Philippines.

Pent-up dissatisfaction with the Marcos regime is widespreading among the local people. The Philippine economy is in a tailspin. Foreign investments are suspended due to the Marcos' shaky credibility and underemployment is estimated to exceed 40%. The gap between the have and the have-not is widening. Hostility to Marcos' domination of the military is growing among the military elites.

On the other hand, the New People's Army is winning the popular support day by day. Anti-U.S. nationalism remains the major slogans of the NPA. It is believed that the NPA consists of more than 15,000 members. The National Democratic Front, whose core organization is the NPA, exercises considerable sway over 63 states out of 73 states in the Philippines. The members of the NDF is estimated at some 100,000. The "liberated area" is increasing.

Reagan sent his special mission to the Philippines last month to apply pressure to Marcos. It is believed that if Marcos will not submit himself to the America's requirement, the U.S. is ready to meddle in Philippine affairs resorting to "military forces" in order to prevent the possible emergence of a "second Iran" and defend its military installations.

Marcos' sudden decision came when he thought that any alternative will threaten his position.

As long as Marcos continues to fend off the anti-Marcos criticism by force, he cannot get rid of his present stalemate.

Letter to S. Korean Side on Interparliamentary Talks

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea urged on Nov. 18 the south Korean national assembly to designate the date of the third preliminary contact for the north-south parliamentary talks and notify the DPRK side of it so that the contact could be held within November.

In a letter to Li Jae Hyong, Chairman of the south Korean national assembly, Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, noted that the south Korean side actually does not show due concern and sincerity for an early opening of the full-dress parliamentary talks. He said:

Our side sent two telephone messages proposing your side to fix the date of the third preliminary contact for inter-Korean parliamentary talks. But your side failed to give an acceptable reply to this till October 30 when it notified our side that it would inform us of its opinion concerning the date of the preliminary contact after December 18 when the on-going regular national assembly session would end.

This is intended to continue to put off the preliminary contact. This, of course, comes as a surprise and disappointment to the entire fellow countrymen who had hoped for an early opening of the full-dress parliamentary talks.

Your side says it has to postpone the preliminary contact because national assemblymen are immersed in "activities for the state policy" while the regular session of the national assembly is on. But this has no validity and is not understandable to anyone.

And, as to your side's situation, though the national assembly is in session, it does not meet every day and, if both sides sit together, two hours are enough. To say that your side cannot come out to the preliminary contact for the reason of the operation of the national assembly sounds to us as no more than a pretext, from every point of view.

Furthermore, we cannot but pay attention to the fact that your side is continuously having contacts and meetings with foreign parliamentarians in the very period when your side says it cannot respond to a contact with us, the fellow countrymen, on the pretext of the regular session of the national assembly.

Such inconsistent act of your side itself suggests that the reason given by it for putting off the meeting with us is a pretext, to all intents and purposes, and that your side is deliberately delaying the preliminary contact arranged with much difficulty.

I deeply regret that your side is delaying even the preliminary contact, failing to show due sincerity in the work of discussing the important affairs of the nation.

I hope that your national assembly will once again ponder over the matter of putting off indefinitely the date of the third preliminary contact and decide the date and inform us of it so that the contact could be realized within November.

U.S. Forces' Withdrawal, Solemn Demand of Times: WPK Organ

The U.S. forces' withdrawal is a solemn demand of the times, said Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 18 in an editorial dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the adoption of a just resolution on the Korean problem at the United Nations General Assembly.

Noting that since the adoption of the resolution at the 30th session of the UNGA, the world people's struggle supporting the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification and demaning the implementation of the resolution has grown stronger and developed and it has become an irresistible powerful current, the editorial summarily says:

The afore-said resolution is a just one reflecting the basic demand and ways for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and the desire of the world people, the United States can never evade its implementation.

The U.S. forces' withdrawal from south Korea is a cardinal demand for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and an international obligation which the United States must carry into practice without delay before the world.

But the U.S. rulers are seeking the division of Korea, not her reunification.

The splittists within and without including the United States are employing every conceivable artifice to realize "cross recognition" and "admission to the United Nations" designed for a permanent division of Korea, peddling them at the international conferences.

At the 40th United Nations General Assembly, too, they shamelessly campaigned for these splittist plots.

The United States and south Korea, its stooges, are totally indifferent to the reunification of Korea.

What the U.S. seeks is to perpetuate the division of Korea and to intensify their occupation policy in south Korea by deepening the division.

In other words, they intend to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and military base for an indefinite period and step up new war preparations against the northern half of Korea and other countries.

The U.S. policy of division and war against the Korean people has assumed more undisguised and vicious aspects since their policy of "attaching importance to Asia" came to the fore in their global strategy.

The United States is incessantly driving the south Korean junta into provocations against the northern half of Korea, into confrontation against dialogue, giving them a colossal amount of military "aid" and helping them increase war potentials.

Owing to the moves of the U.S. the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been brought to an extreme pitch of strain, the danger of war increased hourly and the Korean reunification is faced with grave obstacles.

If a war were ignited in Korea by the U.S. it would easily expand outside the Korean boundary.

The DPRK put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for reunifying the country, leaving aside the difference between the north and the south in ideology and system, and its ten-point policy, the proposal for three-way talks envisaging the participation of the south Korean authorities in the talks between the DPRK and the United States on an equal footing, the proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks, etc.

If these proposals were realized, it would open a very favourable horizon for preserving peace on the Korean Peninsula and solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

The situation in which the Korean reunification is blocked and peace threatened by the U.S. line of division and war must not be continued any longer.

The United States must withdraw its troops from south Korea at an early date in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly and take steps for replacing the armistice agreement by a peace agreement and accelerating a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Tear Gas Imported In Five Years Worth About 9,900 Million Won

South Korea has imported tear gas canisters for crackdown of dissidents' demonstrations worth more than 9,900 million won (about $11 million) from the United States and West Germany since 1980, according to the south Korean paper Hankook Ilbo.

The spendings for the procurement of equipment to suppress demonstrations added up to 1,570 million won this year, far more than last year's 1,010 million won.

This figure was disclosed by data submitted by the south Korea's home ministry to the national assembly.

Chon Aims at Enacting A New Fascist Law

The Chon junta is attempting to fabricate the "law on laying the social foundation for information", a new evil law, according to New Korea Times, a Koreans' paper published in Canada.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is trying to railroad this bill through national assembly now in session, claiming that it is "aimed at developing information communication industry."

The paper says that through the enactment of this law the Chon Du Hwan "regime" seeks to prevent the scandals of the "government" high-ranking circles from being exposed or known to foreign countries and tighten the gag on the press.

Discharged Workers Form Organization for Right

Discharged workers in Songnam City, Kyonggi Province, formed a committee of the struggle for the right to existence, according to the Newsletter of Human Rights published by the Human Rights Committee of the Christian Church Council in South Korea.

Hundreds of workers staged a demonstration after forming the organization in front of the city hall, chanting such slogans as "Reinstate Dismissed Workers" and "Stop Suppressing Free Trade Union."

"To the Conscience of The World" (3)

— Voice of 700 Inhabitants of Onsan Suffering from Heavy Metal Pollution —

Second Report of Investigation of Onsan Disease

— based on the inhabitants statement —

(Continued from the previous issue)

Investigation group composed of 23 persons

About two months ago, our institute announced that inhabitants of Onsan had severe pains in their arms, legs and waists. But the authorities concerned have taken no steps for them. Therefore priests of Seoul, Busan and Ulsan constituted the investigation group.

Priest Hogyeong Jeong (the head of group) and 22 others arrived at Onsan Myeon Iginli where people suffered the most at 5:00 p.m.

Though we may die, for God's sake, save our children

We went to Mrs. Bongyeon Lee (51) first had worst symptoms in the village. As soon as we told them about the purpose of our group, she said, "You are the 7-th investigation group who came to this village. What is the use of investigating without any action? Sir, save me for God's sake. Due to the poisonous gases and heavy metal polluted water flowed from the factories, I have had pains in my arms and legs four years ago. Now, I feel paralyzed and can't walk. I cannot bear pain in my shins. Everytime I bend to get some, I feel sharp pain in my joints. Also, I cannot grip tightly and whenever feel tired, my face swells.

Recently, my hands get paralyzed, and it is hard for me to put on my shoes because my legs tremble." And she continued after a while. "Now, I can't lie in the same posture more than five minutes. And I can't sleep well due to the pains in my joints. Whenever I want to get up, someone has to help me. My youngest daughter also has pain in her shoulder since last year, and pain got worse this year. It does not matter that much that we die, but we worry about our children. We will die when we die, but, please, for God's sake, save our children!" she begged. We said, "Recently, the E.A. announced that they examined the health of people in Onsan from 1980 to 1984." We ask her if she have taken the medical examination. She said in blank dismay, "The authorities concerned have never taken any medical examination until now in spite of severe illness. After it is reported in the paper that the pollution of this village was serious, the health center only gave some medicines. I spent more than several million won (somewhat less than several thousand U.S. dollars) on the medical care. At first, I thought that it was neuralgia, and went to Dongang Hospital, to take X-ray pictures in nine spots of body. The doctor only laughed and said that it was only a back-ache. Again, I went to Ulsan Seongsim Hospital and took an injection every week.

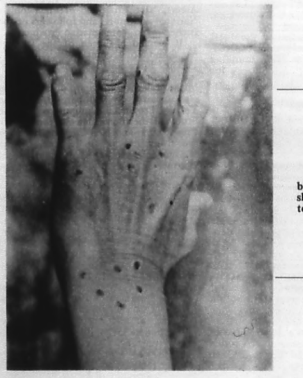
But it did not help much. Taking many medicines did not do any good." She was at the point of giving up. Her husband said after he had listened to her statement. "My wife was very healthy until several years ago." And her youngest daughter said, "At other homes, mom helps dad wear his clothes, but at my home, Dad helps Mom wear her clothese." Her words broke our hearts.

Not eating the raw fish and saying that there is no pollution

Mr. Jongue Park, who was guiding us, came out from the house of Mrs. Bongyeon Lee, and he said, "A few years ago, we served raw fish to the professors who came to investigate the pollution of this village, but he did not eat. Then, they said that from the result of the investigation this disease was not the disease from the pollution and the pollution was not too serious. And not very long ago, another professor came here and said, "If a child eats this seafood for ten years, his body might get deformed. People here should move out of this polluted area."

He also said, "We waited for a long time since 1974, when authorities concerned announced that they will help us to migrate. But now we are not going to believe it until we see some action. They only gave many words but no action. We will probably have to wait for more than ten years if we are going to see anything happen. Although we protested, it did not pay." He also had given it up.

(To be continued)



Not only joints of bones are twinge but skin disease extends to fingers.

Urgent Message to All Int'l Human Rights Organizations

Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problem, recently carried "Urgent Message to All International Human Rights Organizations", issued by the Joint Committee Against Torture and Fabricated Conspiracies on November 4.

The message appealed to the people the world over for paying attention to terrible state of prisoners of conscience who have been subjected to severe torture.

The message says: "The present government is intent on extinguishing the students' burning desire for democracy by branding them with the fatal label of 'pro-communist,' subjecting them to evil tortures (electric shock, immersion in boiling water, beatings) and then throwing them into prison where they are denied medical treatment."

Here is the full text of the message:

* * *

As individuals and organizations working tirelessly for the cause of freedom and human dignity, you have earned our sincere respect and deep gratitude. Your work is the concrete expression of the principles set down in the International Covenant on Human Rights:

"All people have an innate and inviolable right to live their lives with dignity, free from coercion. The protection of this right is an essential prerequisite for the realization of peace, justice and freedom."

Accordingly, Article 9 of the Korean Constitution states that "the nation affirms the inviolability of human rights and recognizes the collective responsibility of all its people to secure and protect these rights." Recently, the Korean government announced its intention to join the International Covenant on Human Rights. However, at the same time that the government publicly proclaims its respect for human dignity. International law and peace, it has rejected all three by the use of torture and manufacture of fabrications accusing democratic student and youth organizations of being pro-communist.

We ask all of you to try to understand what it means to be labeled a communist or pro-communist sympathizer in Korea because such an accusation implicates the accused in the most serious crime possible in the eyes of the government. The deep wounds inflicted by the Korean War still have not completely healed on the Korean peninsula. Thus, in the south, being labeled "pro-communist" is tantamount to being called a criminal and leads not just to ostracism but to the denial of all rights and freedoms. (The National Security Law, under which persons are accused of pro-communist sympathies or activities, carries a maximum penalty of death.)

Since the division of our nation, governments in the south have suppressed opposition to their rule from students, laborers, youth and intellectuals who long for democracy in their motherland by labeling them communists or pro-communists. Dissidents have been deprived of their rights and their actions and intentions have been distorted by the governments that have not shied away from the use of torture to extract false confessions and create a climate of fear.

The legitimacy of the present government is now being seriously challenged by an ever-increasing number of people whose political consciousness has been raised through the clash between their fever for democracy and the government's widespread suppression of the democratic movement, including massive arrests, harsh sentences and now arbitrary violence and torture. Today, there are 500 political prisoners in Korea, more than the 430 persons jailed at the height of the repression under Park Chung Hee's Yushin System.

The present government is intent on extinguishing the students' burning desire for democracy by branding them with the fatal label of "pro-communist," subjecting them to evil tortures (electric shock, immersion in boiling water, beatings) and then throwing them into prison where they are denied medical treatment.

Recently the government accused youth leader Kim Keun Tae of being the "wire-puller" of "communist-oriented" activity in Korea. These charges came after Kim had been tortured with electric shocks, beatings and by being forced to drink water containing salted pepper. Lee Ul Ho, a colleague of Kim's in the Youth Federation for Democracy, was in such a terrible state after having been subjected to severe torture that the authorities had him transferred to a mental institution.

The poison of violence and torture has spread throughout our society. In July, ten prisoners of conscience including Chong Jin Kwon, were assaulted and beaten for several hours by prison guards in Taegu Prison. In September, the editor-in-chief, the political editor and a political reporter of the Dong-A-Ilbo were taken to the National Security Planning Agency's interrogation center and treated harshly as punishment for a story about the crash-landing of a Chinese military plane in Korea that the paper ran against the wishes of the government. And just a few days ago, we were shocked to learn of the mysterious death of Woo Chong Won, a member of the Student Committee for the Promotion of Democracy (Minchuwi), who had been wanted by the police for interrogation. These are just a sample of the known cases of torture and violence committed against students, youth and other citizens.

The present government seized power through a military coup that its perpetrators tried to justify through fabrications about seditious, pro-communist plots. The usurpers tortured those people arrested in connection with the Kim Dae Jung case in order to extract false confessions about a conspiracy for rebellion allegedly led by Kim Dae Jung, who was in reality taking a leading role in the democratic movement. Violence and lies were then used on a grand scale when the coup leaders crushed the May 1980 uprising in Kwangju. This set the precedent for the new government's use of torture and fabricated pro-communist plots to suppress the democratic movement. In September 1981, Lee Tae Bok, a publisher, was tortured and imprisoned for violating the National Security Law by distributing what the government considered to be "pro-communist" materials. In March 1982, Moon Boo Shik, who set fire to the U.S. Culture Center in Pusan to protest the U.S. role in putting down the Kwangju Uprising, was labeled a communist and tortured. Torture is also responsible for the deaths of political prisoners and student activists who were forced into the army.

Respected colleagues, we must confess our shame and disgrace about these incidents that are taking place today in our land. Our first priority is to eradicate torture from our society to make way for freedom, peace, democracy and human dignity. Therefore, we have organized a nation-wide Joint Committee Against Torture and Fabricated Conspiracies, which brings together the churches, organizations in the democratic movement, the New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. We hope that you will take an active interest in this effort. More specifically, we hope that you will dispatch an investigative team to Korea as soon as possible to look into the recent cases of torture and false accusations that we have described above.

We believe that the present government which shamelessly tortures and slanders its people, is committing an act of deceit against the collective conscience of humanity and the international community by stating its intention to join the International Covenant on Human Rights. The mere fact that our government intends to join these covenants, while exempting itself from the more important provisions, will not end torture; it is intended to divert international condemnation but will only make a mockery of the principles upon which the covenants are based.

We are convinced that it is only through the combination of the efforts of your organization and our continuous struggle that torture and the suppression of human dignity and freedom can be purged from our nation and every nation.

November 4, 1985
The Joint Committee Against Torture and Fabricated Conspiracies

82,400 People Lose Jobs During 10 Months

As many as 82,400 people lost jobs in the first 10 months of this year because of a continued economic setback, south Korea's labor minister, Cho Chul Kwon, said.

He told a conference in Seoul attended by central union members and management that 1,913 businesses were closed or suspended operations during the period.

Meanwhile, south Korea's current account had a deficit of $151 million in October, the Bank of Korea said.

The bank attributed the reversal last month mainly to a sharp drop in exports from a year ago, as well as to reduced earnings from overseas construction services.

Some 2,500 Students Rally Supporting DJP Institute Seizure

Some 2,500 students at eight universities in Seoul had a rally supporting the activist students' seizure of the training institute of the ruling DJP after having reports on proceedings of the incident on each campus on Nov. 18, south Korean papers reported.

Earlier, some 1,900 students of 10 different universities staged anti-"government" demonstrations on and off campuses on Nov. 15 according to a report of The Korea Times.

In Seoul, the demonstrations were staged at Seoul National, Ewha, Korea, Sung Kyun Kwan and Dankock universities, the paper said.

At Seoul National University, some 400 students rallied at the Kwanak campus at 2 p.m., charging the Chon junta for having a non-democratic "constitution"

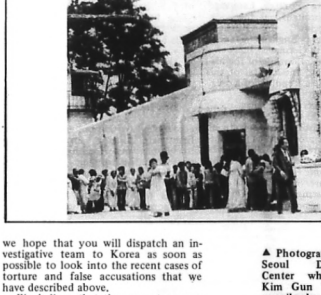
About 250 students of Ewha Womans University held an on-campus protest meeting for an hour from 1 p.m., chanting such slogans as "Down with the Dictatorship."

They advocated struggles for the "Sammin Constitution" for the masses, democracy and nation to replace the current constitution.

Protest rallies for the constitution of the Sammin cause were also held at Sogang University and at Sung Kyun Kwan University.

At Korea University, of which six students raided the labour ministry in the morning, 200 students rallied before the students hall.

The students attempted to take to the streets at 3 p.m., chanting slogans against the labour policy, hurling firebombs and stones toward riot police blockading the school gate, the south Korea's English language paper reported on Nov. 17.



▲ Photograph is Seoul Detention Center where Mr. Kim Gun Tae was mercilessly tortured and is still detained.

S. Korean "Defence Corps" Service Term Due To Be Extended

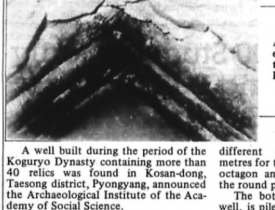
The "service" term of the "Defence Corps" had been decided to extend, according to a radio report from Seoul.

South Korea's defence minister appeared on November 14 on the defence committee of the national assembly and disclosed this decision to extend the military "service" term 1.3 times as from January next year.

He contended that it had been decided to increase investments in the "replenishment and development of the capacity of chemical warfare" and buildup of mass destruction weapons.

Well of Koguryo Dynasty Era Unearthed

First Discovery of Koguryo Well



A newly unearthed well of the Koguryo Dynasty

A well built during the period of the Koguryo Dynasty containing more than 40 relics was found in Kosan-dong, Taesong district, Pyongyang, announced the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Social Science.

According to the Nov. 18 report of the KCNA, the well unearthed this time is the first one of the Koguryo Dynasty ever excavated.

It is estimated by archaeologists that the well was sunk in the period from mid-third century to sixth century.

The well is nine metres deep and has a peculiar and characteristic form. It was built in various forms; square at the bottom (about 2/9 of the well's whole length), octagon in the middle (3/9) and round in the top (4/9). Each form has different diametre. They are 1.15 metres for the square, 1.2 metres for the octagon and 1.05 metres for the top, the round part.

The bottom, the foundation of the well, is piled up in square with logs (of pine tree with 15 centimetres in thickness and 1 metre in length).

The well built with red sandstone in two lines has been preserved in its original form up to this day, not impaired. This shows the high skill of the Koguryo people in handling stones.

Earthen jars, ironware, shells, deer bones (including an antler), peach seeds, etc. were found in the well. Also there were broken tiles and bricks of red, white and black that eloquently tell the great development Koguryo people achieved in ceramics.

Sports and Culture

Book "Pyongyang Review"

The Pyongyang Foreign Language Press Group has brought out the book "Pyongyang Review" in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German.

The book gives an outline of the history of Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and its development today.

The book consists of five parts.

The first part "the Ancient City" explains the long history and culture of Pyongyang which prospered as the capital of an old state in the DPRK over 1,500 years ago and the struggle of the people for *chajusong* (independence).

The second part "Heroic City" deals with the heroic struggle of the Pyongyang people against the foreign aggressors.

Writing about Pyongyang, a heroic city, which won victory in the struggle against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule in the first half of the 20th century and in the struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism in the 1950-1953 Great Fatherland Liberation War, the book introduces monumental edifices built to convey the city's exploits down through generations.

The third part "youthful City" shows how Pyongyang, a city with a long history, is being turned into a magnificent and beautiful, modern city.

The fourth part "Modern City" introduces Pyongyang, a political, economic and cultural centre, and the fifth part "City of Production" says that Pyongyang which had been a commercial and consuming city in the past has today developed into a centre of the heavy industry with the machine industry as the backbone, light industry, transport, communications and commerce.

The book carries many photo-illustrations.

(Nov. 18, KCNA)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
Foreign Dels. to DPRK
(Oct. 15-29)

Oct. 15

- A delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsungism headed by Okada Yoshiharu.
- Hisham Al-Rayes, Director of Al-Rayes Group Company and Director of a hotel company, Kuwait.

Oct. 17

- A delegation of the Former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Liu Zhenhua, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Political Commissar of the Shenyang Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and former divisional Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers.
- A delegation of heroes of the Former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Second Class Combat Hero of the CPV Han Decai, Deputy Commander of the Air Force of the Nanjing Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.
- A delegation of the Chinese Magazine' Red Flag headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief Su Xing.
- A delegation of Thammasat University, Thailand, headed by Kawee Tungsubutra, Advisor to the President of the university.

Oct. 18

- A delegation of the Communist Party of Chile headed by Orlando Millas, member of the Political Committee, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile.
- A Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Yang Chengwu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Vice Commander of the former Chinese of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Army Corps Commander of the Former Chinese People's Volunteers.
- A delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party headed by Hans I. Kleven, Chairman of its central committee.
- The second friendship visiting group of China headed by Jiang Yugin, Vice Governor of Guizhou Province.
- A delegation of the University of Science and Technology of China headed by Vice Rector Xin Houwen.
- A delegation of GDR mountaineers headed by Anders Siegfried.
- Gopal Sibakoti, Editor of the Nepalese Paper Daily Diary.
- Puterman Zalma Mordka, Associate Professor of Uppsala University of Sweden.
- Maria Elena Mira Mateus, Dean of a faculty of Lisbon University of Portugal.

(Continued on page 7)

Today's Literature in S. Korea

Poems of Resistance

Along with the fierce suppression of student demonstrations, the desire of the south Korean people for democracy and the reunification of their country is getting stronger. Here are some examples. About 100 workers at Daelim Motor Company's factory went on a sit-in strike last month, and last August, the south Korean men of culture got up against the confiscation of 30 paintings condemning the exploitations of workers by enterprise's management closely allied with the puppet "government". Workers, students, religionists, farmers, teachers, people from every walk of life began marching along the same way for the same purpose.

That is just exactly how the currnets of south Korean literature flow at present. Influenced by various events such as the April 19 incident, the July 4 North-South Joint Statement of 1972 and the Kwangju Popular Uprising in May 1980, Korean literature has followed a zigzag course. But in the early 80's, there appeared "Bundan Literature" (Literature to overcome Age of Division and aimed at bringing up the people to the side of the democratic forces in Korean literature).

This was destination and a new start of progressive literature that had developed for 40 years since the division of Korea.

Well-known essayists, writers and poets as pioneers of "Bundan Literature" include Shin Dong Yop, Im Hon Yong, Gu Jung So, Paek Rak Chong, Li Ho Chol, Hwang Sok Yong, Ko Un, Ha Jong O and many other young writers who follow them, producing literary works of resistance. In south Korea, poems hold a more important place in literature.

Especially today, many excellent poems expressing desire for national reunification appear in many magazine and other periodicals.

Follows the first of the series of four installments: (Translation is ours.)

Combination

By Cho Tae Il

We should do our best
For combination.

With only one mind,
It is hard
To convince other people
But it isn't hard
To have a mind
That wishes for combination

Well, what do you say
To these combinations
Of sand and water,
Of wind and leaves,
Of demos and suppression,
And of pen and ink?

We do not mean a combination
Of Government and Opposition parties,
Of men and women,
Or of clothes and skin

But we mean to separate
Lies from mouths,
Silence from ears and remove
The armistice line from the country

I mean to combine
The south and the north
And minds and minds.

Cho Tae Il was born in Kokson, South Chonnam Province in 1941. He is a graduate from the Korean Literature Department of Kyunghee University. His first prize-winning poem was "Morning Ship", which appeared in the Kyonghyang Sinmun. So far, he has brought out several collections of his own poems such as "Morning Ship", "Essays on the Kitchen Knife" and "Country".

Ex-South Korean Artists Express Their Hope for Reunification of Korea

— Exhibition From Mr. Lee Ung No. and Mrs. Pak In Kyong —

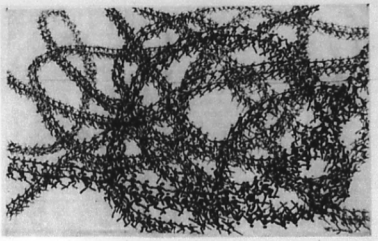
Lee Ung No,81, and his wife Pak In Kyong, 59, most successful south Korean painters living in Paris, held an exhibition here from Oct. 29 to Nov. 22 (from Nov. 12 to 22 in Ginza, Tokyo).

The couple, who were arrested on alleged charges of "espionage activity" in Paris in connection with the "East Berlin Incident" 1967 by the south Korean authorities, including well-known composer, Yun I Sang, are major artists who have called for restoration of democracy in south Korea.

Through their works displayed this time, the prominent south Korean painters depict the history of modern Korea.

Here are some of works displayed under the title of the "Popular Masses", the "Prison", and the "Way":

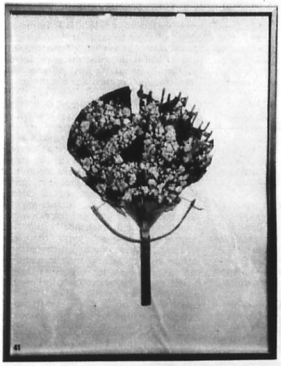
The "Popular Masses" by Lee Ung No: People enjoing traditional Korean dancing in high spirits.



The "Popular Masses" by Lee Ung No: It is associated with mural painting of the Koguryo era, a painting of a blue dragon. The dragon, imaginary animals, means prosperity and joy in the Oriental world. The Koguryo era was one of the most prospered eras in Korean history.
Lee expressed his strong desire for the reunification of Korea through the masses who are dancing hand in hand.

The "way" by Pak In Kyong: The painting was composed of a lot of *Hangul*, Korean characters. Life itself can be said to be associated with the way.

A way could lead us to the tragedy of the 38th parallel, and another to the reunification of Korea.



The "Prison" by Lee Ung No: "If I could not draw paintings,it would mean death to me", the artist said. Lee continued his artistic activity even in the prison (he had been imprisoned in connection with the "East Berlin Incident").

(Continued from page 6)

* Prof. Edmundo Dahlstorm of Qothenburg University, Sweden.
* A delegation of the Liaison Council of Tohoku Prefectural Council of Sohyo, Japan.
* A Chinese Sichuan Provincial friendship delegation headed by Jiang Minkuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Committee of the CPC and Governor of the Sichuan Provincial People's Government.
* A Bangladesh government trade delegation headed by S. Hasan Ahmad, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
* A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by Osmundo Kapinga, member of its national executive committee, and Principal Assistant Secretary of the party.

Oct. 20

* A delegation of the Ministry of Public Security of China headed by Vice Minister Tao Siju.
* A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Wang Xun, member of the Secretariat of the federation.

Oct. 21

* A government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Gunter Kleiber, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers.
* A delegation of the All Union Nature Conservation Society of the Soviet Union headed by Ivan Borishupol, First Vice Chairman of its central committee.
* A delegation of Soviet Army Cultural Personel.
* A delegation of the Czechoslovak Journalists' Union headed by Secretary General Nolc Marcel.
* A delegate for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia.
* A delegation of Trybuna Ludu, the organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by First Deputy Editor-in-Chief Marian Kuszewski.

Oct. 22

* A delegation of bereaved families of fallen fighters of the former Chinese People's Volunteers headed by Liu Haijun, Director of the Organisational Section of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.
* A delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by He Guangwei, member of the Secretariat of its Central Committee.
* A delegation of the China-Korea friendship Hong Xing People's Commune headed by Vice President Zhang Wenqing.
* A delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade headed by Advisor Shi Lin.
* A delegation of the Chinese Musicians Association headed by Vice Chairman Ju Xixian.
* A delegation of the Chinese Supreme People's Procurator Office headed by Deputy Chief Procurator Wang Xiaoguang.
* A delegation of the Chinese Beijing Daily headed by Director Xu Wen.
* A delegation of the Chinese People's Daily headed by Councillor Guo Wei.
* Hirose Yuichi, Vice President of the International Judo Federation.
* Pedro Fidel Dielunkunsia, Chief of Overseas News Department of the Angolan News Agency.

Oct. 24

* The Song and Dance Troupe of the Ministry of Interior of the USSR headed by Ivan Izotov.
* A Jilin Provincial People's Friendship Delegation of China headed by Gao Wen, Deputy Governer of the Jilin Provincial People's Government.
* A Jilin Provincial People's Friendship Delegation of China headed by Wang Jinshan, Deputy Governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government.

(KCNA)

Amnesty International Report 1985 (S. Korea) (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Amnesty International appealed for the release of Professor Kang Man-kil, Professor Lee Yong-hee and Reverend Cho Seung-hyuk who were taken into custody by the Anti-Communist Section of the National Police on 30 and 31 December 1983. They were reportedly interrogated about a research project sponsored by the Christian Institute for the Study of Justice and Development (of which Reverend Cho was the Director) on the presentation of the issue of Korean reunification in government text books. Amnesty International believed that they were detained for expressing non-violent political views and was concerned that detention orders were issued only after 11 days in detention when they were transferred to a regular police station. Amnesty International received reports that sleep deprivation and threats were used to obtain self-incriminating statements. They were released on 14 February with suspension of prosecution for two years. One of the conditions of their release was that they had to appear on television to admit mistakes and promise not to discuss Korean reunification.

Three prisoners of conscience held under the NSL were released. They were: Lee Sun-keun, detained for alleged involvement in the National Federation of Democratic Students' Unions of 1981, who was released in a presidential amnesty on 2 March; Kim Oh-ja, detained since 1975 for allegedly infiltrating student groups on behalf of North Korea, who was released in an amnesty on 15 August; and Choi Sok-jin, sentenced to life imprisonment as an alleged member of the South Korea National Liberation Front in 1979, who was released for medical treatment on 20 November. During 1984 Amnesty International had repeatedly appealed for their release and had called for Choi Sok-jin to be given adequate medical care for a chronic kidney disease.

In four amnesties between 8 February and 8 May the authorities released 229 students. Most had been sentenced under the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations for participating in anti-government demonstrations or distributing anti-government leaflets; the others had been given short sentences under the NSL. Many of those released had been regarded as prisoners of conscience by Amnesty International.

From August onwards, as the number of protests by students, workers, farmers and other groups grew, the number of arrests increased. On many occasions violence erupted on both sides as police tried to contain demonstrations. There were allegations that the government used provocateurs to instigate violence. The majority of those taken into police custody were released without charge; others were given summary trials, usually under the Minor Offences Law, and sentenced to a maximum of 29 days in police detention, as provided by the Summary Proceedings Act.

Summary procedures were used to try a number of people who protested against the visit of President Chun Doo-hwan to Japan in September. On 7 August the Secretary General of Ecumenical Youth Council (EYC), Kim Chol-ki, and EYC staff member Hwang In-ha were arrested after police seized an EYC leaflet opposing the visit. They were sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment but were released after lodging an appeal. On 15 August 90 participants in a peaceful demonstration organized by the National Youth Alliance for Democracy to protest against the presidential visit were taken into police custody. Fifteen were subsequently sentenced to 10 to 15 days' detention. Among them was Kim Keun-tae, the Chairman of the Alliance, who was detained several times during 1984 for non-violent political activities. In mid-March he was held for three days in a police station in connection with the Alliance's journal and reportedly beaten. In early November a summary court sentenced him to three days' detention for preparing and distributing leaflets.

Throughout 1984 workers and supporters of the banned Peace Market (*Chonggye*) Garment Workers' Union in Seoul were held for short periods. On 12 April three union officials – Kim Young-dae, Park Kye-hyun and Ka Jung-oo – were detained and interrogated for two days about a document they had issued. Park Kye-hyun was again detained briefly at the end of October for distributing leaflets claiming that the union was legal.

On 2 September the Chairman of the Christian Farmers' Movement, Pae Chong-ril, and the Chunnam district secretary of the Catholic Farmers' Association, Noh Kum-no, were arrested together with 43 others after a farmers' protest in Hampyong, near Kwangju, against tax levels. While the others were released within a day, Pae Chong-ril and Noh Kum-no were sentenced to 25 days' detention.

Several well-known critics of the government were placed under house arrest to prevent them expressing their views publicly. Among them was Lee Soh-son, a supporter of the banned Peace Market Garment Workers' Union, who was held under house arrest on at least four occasions for one or two days. Paik Ki-wan, Director of the Unification Issue Study Centre, whom Amnesty International adopted as a prisoner of conscience during his detention in 1979, was also prevented by police from leaving his home at least four times between September and November 1984. On three of these occasions he was due to give public lectures.

The Amnesty International mission which visited South Korea in October interviewed several people who had been interrogated for periods ranging from a few days to several weeks in 1984 by the Anti-Communist Section of the National Police or by the National Security Planning Agency. From these and other reports received it appeared that few detainees had been physically ill-treated, but that several had agreed to make statements under pressure, threats or sleep deprivation. The Amnesty International mission also interviewed several people who testified to having been beaten in police custody after a demonstration. Eight taxi drivers who were tried after a mass demonstration over working conditions in Taegu on 25 May testified in court that they had been forced to sign false confessions by electric shocks and beatings. Investigations by church groups and the opposition Korea Democratic Party supported their allegations. In three separate incidents between September and November, female students in Seoul complained of ill-treatment by police who they said forced them to strip to the waist, humiliated them and in some cases beat them.

Amnesty International appealed the communication of seven death sentences imposed in criminal cases, but did not know whether they were later commuted or carried out.

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our opinions of the draft agreements produced by the two sides on the realisation of economic cooperation and exchange of commodities between north and south and the formation of a joint committee for north-south economic cooperation chaired by officials of vice-premier level.

Our side made it clear that our draft agreement laid down the principles to be abided by in realising economic cooperation and commodity exchange between north and south and all its articles are prescribed in a manner as to be conducive to the common prosperity of the nation and to the reunification of the country.

As the draft agreement proposed by us also reflects the stand and propositions of the south side, our side expressed to the south side in view that it would be clinched smoothly, if it were referred to the discussion of the working-level officials at the present stage.

We stressed that there must be a common criterion and one landmark, the economic cooperation and exchange between north and south being an important work for linking together the economy of the two parts of the country and developing the national economy in a uniform way.

We explained that, in including in the agreement a provision on the principles, it would be reasonable to prescribe them in a separate chapter, not in the preamble, and clearly define there some principles including the principle of respecting the three principles of national reunification–independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity–so as to avoid any misinterpretation in the later period.

Next, our side made our opinion explicit as to whether some items of commodities to be exchanged should be noted down in the draft agreement, or not. We stressed that the joint agreement should be a flexible one so that it might not impose restrictions on the realisation of comprehensive economic cooperation and exchange between north and south side in future.

Our side made clear our stand as to the question of signature on the agreement. Our side held that, as the agreement to be adopted at the economic talks would not be an agreement between countries, but, to all intents and purposes, be an instrument of agreement to be adopted for economic cooperation and exchange within the same nation in one country, there was no need to write down "on the authorisation by" someone or "the name of the country" in the signature blank, but it would be possible to follow the usage of calling the two sides the north side's delegation and the south side's delegation to the north-south economic talks.

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foreign parliamentarians in the very period when your side says it cannot respond to a contact with us, the fellow countrymen, on the pretext of the regular session of the national assembly."

"I hope that your national assembly will once again ponder over the matter of putting off indefinitely the date of the third preliminary contact and decide the date and inform us of it so that the contact could be realized within November," he said in the letter.

The overture to hold inter-parliamentary talks aimed at drafting a joint declaration of non-aggression was initiated by members of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly during its April 9-11 fourth session in an effort to dispell distrust between north and south and ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

So far, lawmakers from Pyongyang and Seoul agreed on procedural points in the past two contacts, but they failed to reach an agreement on the agenda to be discussed at full-dress interparliamentary talks.

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Olympic committees of many countries the world over made clear their support to the co-sponsorship overture.

They include Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who said on September 16 that the proposal to hold the games jointly by the friends should not be obstructed, adding, "We (the socialist camp) must take joint action."

As for China, while the chairman of its Olympic Committee sent a letter dated September 19 to the IOC President, saying that the proposal deserved deep consideration, the Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Minister of China reconfirmed its support on October 9.

While Seoul insisted on discussing the drafting of a unified constitution, Pyongyang showed flexibility by expressing its readiness to include its own proposal and that of south Korean side as the agenda.

The junta of Chon Du Hwan has prevented opposition parties from any information on the inter-Korean dialogues, kept under its control, as seen in leading dissident Kim Yong Sam's remarks, "They (Gen. Chon and the late strongman Pak Jung Hi) did not allow us to participate in reunification talks which are the most important one."

However, the north-south meeting of parliamentarians will provide the opposition parties with chances to have direct contacts with Pyongyang for the first time.

Another reason for Seoul's reluctance to hold talks is that if the talks proceeds smoothly to make public a joint declaration of non-aggression between north and south, the south Koreans cannot use what they call "the military threat from north Korea" as a means of oppressing the people's basic human rights and of prolonging their rule.

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sort to violent action to express their demand. This is because the government does not listen to their voices for democratization."

"The unabated student actions", the sources said, "reflect their firm resolve to restore democracy in the country and achieve national reunification."

The same sources stressed: "The hard-line policy gives no answer. It will only aggravate the situation. The problem is to carry out democratic reforms, including constitutional changes, and guarantee human rights and freedom of the press. They are not pro-communist. They just want a democratic civilian government represented by the people."

Even a south Korean embassy official in Tokyo is quoted as saying "The biggest problem we have now is our politics."

In quick response to the Nov. 18 seizure, some 1,000 students from 6 universities on Nov. 20 gathered on the campus of Seoul National University to hold a rally demanding the release of detained students. After the rally, they conducted a sit-in inside the library building.

Meanwhile, on Nov. 21, some 2,000 students from 10 universities, including Seoul National, Yonsei and Ewha Women's universities, attended a rally on the campus of Seoul National University called a "Grand National Forum for Constitutional Changes" and called for resignation of Chon and revision of the constitution.

Dissident sources in Seoul disclosed that police placed 90 dissident figures and students from 23 universities under the equivalent of house arrest to keep them away from the rally.

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